

**ADVERTISING.**  
**ADVERTISEMENTS** will be inserted at 50 cents per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage Notice and Obituary will be charged at advertisement rates.  
**JOE WORK** of every description will be sought at the **Chicago Press Dispatch**, and on notice sent to the **Chicago Press Dispatch**.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

Taken up and committed to the jail of Wake county, the following negroes, to wit:

Isaac, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black, about 24 years old, and says he belongs to Maj. Richard.

Preston, about 6 feet high, 18 years old, of bright color, and belongs to Philip Richardson.

Diaphan, about 5 feet high, 17 years, skin black  
color, and belongs to Patterson Hamilton.  
Major is 5 feet 11 inches high, 30 years old,  
black, and belongs to Major Thomas.  
Hardy, about 5 feet high, 19 years old, black,  
and says he belongs to James Murphy.  
Addison, about 6 feet high, 19 or 20 years old,  
says he belongs to Harrison Pone.  
Major is 5 feet 11 inches high, 25 years old, black,  
and says he belongs to James Hamilton.  
A boy, who says his name is David Alford,  
about 5 feet or 11 inches high, about 16 years old,  
appears to be feeble) and says he don't know  
to who he belongs to.  
The negroes are requested to  
come forward, pay their  
make them pay, or they will be dealt with  
according to law.  
W. E. HIGGINS  
Sheriff.

### OFFICER'S SERVANT LOST!

"Tom," mulatto, of an officer commanding a Battalion of colored men, was separated from him in the street from Fayetteville, S. C. Any officer or soldier in General Hardee's command, or else here, who may have 'picked up' this straggler will do the advertiser a favor by directing him to report at Provost Marshal's Office, Raleigh, N. C., where he will be directed to his master.

Mar 28-87.

**MILLER WANTED,**  
To take charge of, the Grist and Saw Mill, be-  
longing to the Estate of the late Wilson W. Whit-  
aker. An applicant may get a good situation by  
dressing  
**MRS. WILSON W. WHITAKER,**  
3 miles north of Raleigh.  
**OFFICE CHIEF OF M. DIST. OF**  
**NORTH CAROLINA.**

RALEIGH, March 7th, 1895.  
Wanted, immediately, fifty negro men or tea-  
rs. Apply at this office.  
H. R. HOOPER,  
Maj. & Chief Q. M.,  
District of N. C.

THE KNITTING CLUB WILL  
meet on Wednesday, March 8th, at the  
residence of Mrs. L. Bryar, at 8 o'clock, p. m.  
Mar 7 dtd

**CONFEDERATE STATES DE-  
POSITORY,  
RALEIGH, N. C. March 2, 1865.**

Notice is hereby given, that for the present, the  
arrest due January 1st 1865, on all certificates of  
indebtedness of the Confederate States of America.

Conservative, Progress and Standard, Greensboro Patriot, Goldsboro State Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Salisbury Watchman, and Charlotte Bulletin, will insert each six times and send duplicate accounts to this office.

C. B. HARRISON,  
 Depository.

**100 R E W A R D .**  
 Stolen from the stable of the undersigned, in

ange county, on the night of the 20th ult., near  
ham's Station, one BAY HORSE four years  
old, this Spring, with black legs none and tail, a  
small white speck on his back, caused by being  
ridden with a plov saddle, and has shoes on all  
four.

The above reward will be given to any person

t will deliver said Horse to me at Durham's or  
me in possession of any information so that I  
get the said horse.  
Mar 3-66t W. A. COX.

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F. POWELL,

CTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,  
WARRENTON, N. C.  
\* Strict attention given to the sale of a  
nds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

F. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carron,  
 Proprietor of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton,  
 Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Baskerville, Richmond,  
 & Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.  
 n 9 dtf

## SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

blanks whereby the wives, children, executors administrators of deceased soldiers may have claims placed in proper form to be filed in Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to pre-  
pay the postage on the same.  
Register of all claims will be kept, and, at  
the time the state of a claim may be ascertained.  
**HENRY E. COLTON,**  
Fayetteville, N. C.

**OFFICIAL.**  
HEADQUARTERS POST: }  
Raleigh, N. C. March 15th, 1895. }

GENERAL ORDER  
No. 1.  
Capt. Benj. Robinson has been assigned to  
at this Post, as Provost Marshal; and will  
be obeyed and respected accordingly.  
Officers arriving at this Post will register  
names, rank, commands, and authority for

3. A Camp of Direction will be established at Post; and officers and soldiers found in the who are without proper authority will be.

By order  
F. M. PARKER,  
Col. Comdg Post.  
J. C. JAMES, Adjt.

HEADQUARTERS, POST,  
Raleigh, March 15th, 1865.

ULAR

The following classification embraces only the  
men and men allowed to remain within the  
of Raleigh.

All officers and men properly assigned or  
led for duty within the limits of the City.  
All officers and men on leaves of absence or  
rights properly granted whose such leave of  
absence or furlough have not expired.  
All officers of the Quartermaster, Commissary  
and Ordnance Department and their pro-

authorized grants here on by means with  
departments, when such officers or agents  
been sent here either by their (Army) Com-  
manders or by the General Commanding.  
I. All other officers and men except those  
before mentioned are ordered immediately to  
obey. By order

F. M. PAISER,  
Col. Commanding Post.  
C. JAMES, Adjt. near 16th.



DAILY CONFEDERATE.

D. M. McRAE, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1865.

There are no telegrams from Richmond or Petersburg, and we are inclined to think we shall not receive any, before going to press. However, if we do we shall certainly put them in. Several months ago, we expressed the opinion, that, the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg was quite within the range of probability. We remember that, at that time, it shocked the sensibilities of a good many people, nevertheless, we have never changed our opinion, and we reaffirm what we then said; that, Richmond and Petersburg have never been impregnable, and their evacuation is within the range of probability. How soon it may occur, or how, we do not pretend to say. If it were true, even now, that Gen. Lee had given up Richmond and Petersburg, it would follow by no means, of necessity, that it was anything more than a strategic move; and certainly it ought not to be taken for granted, that the enemy have driven us out. There are a great many well-informed, well-educated, and dispassionate persons, who think that the surrender of Richmond is the surrender of the cause. But not so, think the armies. The soldiers still cry cheerily for Lee and Johnston. Everywhere these gallant chieftains are gathering the enthusiasm of the nation; crowds of the old army of Tennessee are flocking to Johnston's standard, and making the welkin ring, with the shouts of loyal devotion. Men can lie down in a ditch, and drown in a half inch deep of water, while an industrious swimmer will buffet the waves of ocean, when they cast mountain high, until some staunch vessel shall receive him on board. Strong hearts, steady nerves, true courage, and trust in God are needed for periods of revolution. Many a darker hour, than we have yet seen, has been over nations, who have afterward emerged into the clear light of liberty.

It is yet in the power of the people to avert the doom of subjugation, but it must be done by manly sacrifice and self reliance. We are prepared to look calmly upon the situation, even if Gen. Lee should abandon Richmond and Petersburg, for we well know, that undue importance has been given to localities. It was never a question of vital concern, whether we held Richmond or not. Indeed, its surrender, many months ago, would have enabled us before now to assume new, more concentrated and closer lines, less accessible to the enemy, and more advantageous to us. If we had done this in the winter, the spring would have found us prepared to receive the enemy in a new and stronger home.

M. Q. WADDELL, Esq., whose name was published in the Yankee "Herald of the Union," as being among those present at the recent Union meeting, held in Wilmington, publishes a card in the Conservative, in which he says, he has "not been in Wilmington in two years."

We should not be surprised to know that others, whose names were heralded forth as being participants in that affair, had as little to do with it as Mr. Waddell. The Yankees have conducted this war, from the beginning, upon falsehoods. They got their first volunteers under false pretences, and falsehood and misrepresentation have been the means with which they have managed to keep the war spirit up, ever since.

We have heard a right good joke, at the expense of a credulous woman, who had been made to believe by the peace shriekers, that Gen. Sherman would bring "peace and Union" when he came. One of "Wheeler's cavalry" tells the joke; therefore, it must be a good one.

He says that, somewhere down South, (he didn't locate the precise spot) he observed on the gate posts, at several houses, a white flag floating, in the shape of a towel or table cloth. His curiosity becoming excited, he ventured to enquire of an old woman, what it meant.

She replied by asking, "You are the Yankees, ain't you?"

"Oh yes," he replied, this squad is the avant courier of Sherman's army."

"I thought so," the old lady shouted, "and I have hung out my flag for 'peace and Union'."

"Glad to see it," said the scout, and I suppose you will give your friends, these hungry Yankees (meaning his own men), something to eat?" "That I will," and the old lady soon fed man and beast. After refreshments, and the squad were about to take their leave, one of the party told the old woman, that her flag would do her no good unless she put it in the proper place, which was at the top of the chimney." When the party rode off the old woman, with table cloth in hand, had commenced her difficult journey to the top of "old stick and dirt," where we suppose, she finally landed after many desperate pulls and tugs.

The Conservative of Tuesday learns that Capt. John S. Dancy, of Edgecombe, has been assigned to duty as Post Quartermaster at this place. Capt. D. has had extensive experience in the Quartermaster Department, having been on duty with the 17th Regiment, and with Kitchell's Brigade, since early in 1862. He is well known throughout the eastern and middle portions of the State, and his assignment here will give universal satisfaction.

Quere: Watchman, what of the night? Answer: It's a most day, for the darkest hour is just before dawn."

"These are trying times," we heard a gentleman remark, a day or two ago; "these are the times to try the patriotism of the people."

We were forcibly impressed with the remark, for we had, a few moments before, been listening to the croakings of a rich man, who, up to a late period, had been a most rascally war-monger, but whose ardor had been considerably cooled down, because the Government had in pressed a privy of his bacon, corn and fodder, &c.

We once heard an old Methodist preacher remark, that, "Camp Meeting Christians would never get to heaven;" by which expression he meant, professing Christians who run well when the current sets right, but who, like a Peter, deny their faith when the devil disputes the ground.

During the progress of this war, there have been many Camp Meeting patriots, who ran well, so long as their homes, their property and their persons were safe, but who have grown suddenly lukewarm, when sacrifices were to be made for the country and the cause. Many have entirely apostatised, and gone over, with all their goods and chattels, to the enemy; while there are many still, who seem to be "balancing between two opinions"—their country on the one hand and their property on the other. Such men are worth nothing to the Confederacy. They are just such characters as are alluded to in the scriptures, "because thou art neither hot nor cold I will spew thee out of my mouth."

What the Confederacy needs, now, is men who are willing to sacrifice everything for liberty—Camp Meeting and fair weather patriots are a nuisance.

We have heard of persons saying that, "they had as soon see the Yankees as Wheeler's cavalry." Yesterday a gentleman from Averasboro, who was at home to receive both "Wheeler's cavalry" and the Yankees, informed us, upon the honor of a gentleman that, compared with the "infernal Yankee thieves" who visited his premises, Wheeler's cavalry were the clearest fellows he ever saw. This gentleman said, he thought, when our troops were passing that, he had nothing worse to fear from the Yankees; that, he was served as badly as he could be; "but," said he, "when the Yankees came, I regretted, in sorrow, that I had not opened my house, my crib, and my smoke-house, and given our men liberty to take all I had, for the infernal Yankees did not leave me a horse, a hog, a cow, a bushel of corn nor a pound of meat. They even took my clothes and left me bareheaded."

His advice to persons, who live in a threatened community, is, to withhold nothing from our army.

He remarked, that, there were several persons in his community, who had been Unionists, and been praying for the coming of the Yankees; such persons are thoroughly restored to a very healthy loyalty to the cause of the South. Some of them met the Yankees with a smile and a cordial welcome, declaring their Union sentiments. The Yankees replied, that "they had been meeting with just such a—d—d, cowardly rascals, all along their march." These persons fared worse, in many instances, than the loyal men, who stood up manfully for their rights and their country. Of course, Even a mean man despises a coward and a traitor.

We regret to learn that, Capt. John W. Taylor, of New Hanover county, (1st N. C. Battalion of Artillery) died in this city, yesterday, at the residence of Willie J. Palmer, Esq., of wounds received at Bentonville, on Sunday the 19th ult. Capt Taylor was in the 47th year of his age. He was a good soldier, a true Christian, and commanded the love and respect of all who knew him.

Mr. Editor:—In your issue of April 1st, "a Wilmingtonian and soldier" says:—"I agree in the classification given them by 'Refugee' (meaning the 114 persons who attended the Union meeting in Wilmington) except in one particular. The eight gentlemen whom he speaks of as tolerably respectable, are, and always have been, highly respectable."

Well now Mr. Editor, as the writer has consorted with me, except in one particular, must confess that I agree with him on that point, with this slight difference—I thought myself, before the Yankee army occupied Wilmington, that these eight, were highly respectable citizens; but upon mature reflection, I could not divest my mind of the idea, that any highly respectable citizens, could by any possibility, at this stage of the war, convene in public meeting and pass resolutions in favor of our enemy—that enemy who have committed crimes on our defenceless women, never before recognized by any civilized or savage warfare, and at which humanity shudders.

IN THE TRENCHES, Petersburg, March 26, 1865.

Col. McRae, Dear Sir: Will you please give the following an insertion in your paper:

CASUALTIES IN THE 5TH N. C. INFANTRY, MARCH 26TH, 1865.

Co A—Missing, M. E. Sikes, Retus Jones. Co D—Missing, 1st Lieut Geo W. Hprst, Sergt J. W. Oliver, Privates W. G. Baker, C. A. Parker.

Co L—Wounded, Wm Saunders, severely; Eli Lewis, Wm Fernald, slightly. Missing, Sergt R. Hamlet, Privates Jas Thompson, Winston Mace, Jas Varner, Sima Brewer, J. G. Wilson, J. Gibson, Jno Farby.

Co K—Killed, Private L. M. Seal. Wounded, Jas Swink, severely; Noah Fitts, left in hands of enemy. Missing, 1st Lieut W. F. Feerman, Corp's Francis Bradshaw, A. H. Hellig, Private Samuel Knapp.

Only these four companies were engaged, Capt. Duguid, Co D. commanding.

Yours, &c. U. M. BUSBEE, Sergt Maj 5th N. C. Infantry.

The Petersburg Express says that fifteen monitors, and forty iron clad vessels, and a large fleet of smaller boats are now in the James river. Commodore Porter is in command of the James River fleet.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA

Feb. 27th, 1865.

Sir: We the officers of the North Carolina Troops at this time present, with the army of Northern Virginia, desire to represent to you which we do with much regret, that numerous desertions are now occurring among the troops from our State, and many of them are going to the enemy. We believe that the spirit of discount among our soldiers, owes its birth and growth to the influences of those of our citizens at home, who by evil counsels and fears, have been made to despair of the success of our cause and are constantly, while the soldiers are home on furlough and through the mails, instilling into them opinions, which too often culminate in desertion. We are led to this conclusion by intercepted letters addressed to those who have deserted. Persuaded that much good would result to our people, and consequently to the army, if our Senators and members of Congress would, as early as practicable, go among our people, with words of cheer, encouraging the timid, satisfying the discontented, and suppressing party discord, we have concluded to address to you this memorial, expressing our views upon a subject which we think of vital importance, asking that you will communicate them to your colleagues. To you personally, we desire especially to appeal, while by reason of your long and eminent public services, and the great confidence reposed in you by our people, we can more than any one else command their sympathy, to go among them and endeavor to unite them again in an honest and hearty support of our cause, thus raising up our soldiers that enthusiasm and pride, which has caused them in the past to win for their State and themselves an undying name. Believing that the efforts of yourself and colleagues thus exerted, will under the blessings of God, do much for the good of our country, we most heartily unite in asking that they may be used in its behalf.

We are with great respect,

Signed by BRYAN GRIMES, Brig. Gen'l, and 47 officers. To Hon. Wm. A. Graham C. S. Senate, Richmond.

Cox's Brig. signed by Wm R Cox, Brig. Gen. and 35 officers.

W G Lewis, Brigadier Gen'l, and 47 officers.

J. Johnson's Brig. Jno W Lea, Col. Commanding, and 48 officers.

Cox's Brigade Jno R Cook, Brigadier Gen'l, and 70 officers.

Scot's Brigade A M Scales, Brigadier Gen'l, and 94 officers.

Lucas's Brigade Jas H Lane, Brigadier Gen'l, and 31 officers.

Ransom's Brigade M W Ransom, Brigadier Gen'l, and 14 officers.

McRae's Brig. W M Rae, Brigadier Gen'l, and 46 officers.

[Copy.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 4th, 1865.

Sir: I have had the pleasure of reading a memorial of yourself and the officers of your Brigade, addressed to the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, with the request that he communicate it to me in his colleagues, which contains the painful intelligence that numerous desertions are now occurring among the troops from our State, and that many of them are going to the enemy. You likewise advance the opinion that the spirit of discontent among our soldiers owes its birth and growth to those of our citizens at home, who by evil counsels and fear, have been made to despair of the success of our cause; and you request that our Senators and Members of Congress shall, as early as practicable, go among our people, with words of cheer, encouraging the timid, satisfying the discontented, and suppressing party discord. I am sensible of the honor you have done me, as one of the representatives of the State, and fully appreciate the pure and patriotic motives which prompted the request. I am cordially, in the opinion you have expressed, that most of the desertions which have occurred, have been induced by influences at home. Our peace meetings, propositions for a Convention, and peace resolutions in the Legislature have demoralized our people at home, injured the morale of our soldiers in the field, paralyzed the arm of the Government, annihilated the peace party of the North, and prolonged the war indefinitely. I entertain the sincere opinion, that had it not been for the peace discussions and excitement on the subject of peace exhibited in North Carolina and Georgia, the Northern Government would have long since abandoned the idea of reconstruction, and we should have had our nationality recognized. The disloyal demagogues of these States have assured the people with the false hope of reconstruction, with all former rights guaranteed, and impressed the public mind that President Davis was unwilling to terminate the war, and therefore obstinately refused to open negotiations for that purpose. Fortunately for the country, this delusion has been dispelled by the result of the recent peace conference, and the exposure with President Lincoln, and the issue of a qualified submission or independence, fairly presented to the consideration of our people. They have now either to take submission, with the loss of life, liberty and property, on the one hand, or rise with the magnitude of the crisis, and by deeds of noble daring, achieve their independence with all its glorious consequences. The effect produced on the public mind by this conference is manifest in all sections of the country, and more especially in our State, as demonstrated in the recent public meetings at Fayetteville, Goldsboro, Charlotte, Orange, Greensville, and other places, at all of which they have resolved to prosecute the war with additional energy and vigor, and to submit to nothing short of independence. I am gratified at their demonstration of patriotic ardor in our cause, and hope that we shall not see the day when our native State shall abandon her sister States in this great struggle for self-government, and submit to the degradation of asking mercy at the hands of the Yankee, and thereby proclaim to the world that we are all guilty of treason, and her gallant and noble dead, who have died in defence of their honor, now sleep in the graves of traitors. God grant that the people may be inspired by the whole people to a high resolve to live free or die martyrs to the cause. I have the greatest confidence in the good sense and patriotism of our people when left free in the exercise of their judgment and certain to doubt of their decision of the momentous questions now submitted to their consideration, provided they are not misled as to the issue really presented, and the true state of the country. I therefore concur most heartily in the wisdom and propriety of the suggestion, our members of Congress should at an early day go into their respective districts, and give to the people correct information as to the true state of the country, and public affairs—cheer the despondent, encourage the timid, satisfy the discontented, and by all means suppress party dissensions—union and harmony, and cordial support of the authorities in returning absent

troops and deserters, give aid in strengthening our armies in the field, and in sustaining soldiers families at home. All such efforts would have a good influence at home and in the army.

I shall with great pleasure, avail myself of your suggestion, and on all proper occasions use my efforts to prepare our people for the great contest.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) B. S. GAITHER.

To Brig Gen. Bryan Grimes, and officers of Brigade, and to C. S. Lewis, Johnson, Cook's, Scales, Lucas, Ransom and McRae's Brigades.

Latest from the United States.

The New York Herald of the 27th contains the following items of news, much of which is considerably Yankeeish, especially, that portion of it which claims that our losses in the affair of the 26th, were over six thousand.—That would make our losses more than we had men in the fight. A correspondent to the Herald says:

The rebel losses in killed, wounded and prisoners in the affair yesterday are now estimated at over six thousand; while the loss on our side are less than five hundred. The fact that three thousand rebels were taken prisoners in this assault upon our lines is construed here as an evidence of their willingness to be captured.

Lincoln was with the army on Sunday, and telegraphed that Grant's lines on his left had been advanced on the left side to include those previously occupied by the enemy's skirmishers, and that in this movement between four and five hundred rebel prisoners were captured.

One of the "Herald's" correspondents, in the army of the James, has ascertained that up to last Wednesday morning there had been succeeded in drilling, unloading, equipping and placing in the Richmond defenses six hundred colored soldiers. That white rebel troops do not like this kind of accession to their numbers.

The following, dated Fortress Monroe March 25, is the latest from North Carolina:

Gen. Schofield's forces, which moved out from Kinston N. C. on Monday evening, 21st inst., met very little resistance, and captured a large amount of property, including forty railroad cars, two locomotives, guns, &c.

A portion of Gen. Sherman's forces, which moved from Fayetteville, met the enemy on the same day (21st) at Mount Olive, where quite an engagement ensued. The enemy, being overpowered and flanked, retreated in confusion towards Raleigh, while Sherman entered Smithfield, half way between Goldsboro and Raleigh.

General Sherman, Schofield and Terry are in hourly communication with each other, and are pressing the enemy closely.

The Yankee papers continue to say that Thomas' objective lies through the "heart of Alabama," whether he was to have proceeded on the 21st. The expedition is described as being utterly miserable in point of numbers and equipment.

Forrest is reported at West Point, Georgia.

A New Orleans despatch of the 18th, says:

A grand military movement against Mobile commenced yesterday, by Gen. Benton's 34 division, 13th corps, and Colonel Bartram's 1st brigade, 22d corps. Gen. Victor's 4d Stokes' brigades are also moving in the direction of Bon Secour.

Gen. Andrews also moved from Barrancon, with two brigades, and took possession of Pensacola, which he now holds.

Robert Cobb Kennedy, one of the New York incendiaries, was hung on Sullivan's Island on Saturday last. He left a "confession" in which he stated that he attempted to burn Barnum's Museum and Leroy's, Tammany and New England hotels. He died "plunk," singing "Trust to Luck."

We make up the following summary from the New York News of the 29th inst:

G. I. in New York, 1644155.

Despatches from Newbern give full particulars of Sherman's late movements, and intimate that his army is quiet at present enjoying a few days rest at Goldsboro. That city will be the base for the present. Quartermaster General Meigs had arrived at Morehead City, at which place all needed supplies were coming in by sea in vast abundance. The rebels burned 1,000 bales of cotton just before leaving Goldsboro.

The rebel force, headed by Ratcliff, made a dash at Morgana, La., a short time ago, captured seven pickets and ambushed a pursuing force of cavalry. A smart fight ensued, in which we lost one killed and several wounded. On the 16th General McKean and Ratcliff agreed upon a ten days armistice, to allow the latter to hunt down the guerrillas who have been attacking the Mississippi steamers.

One of the eleven vessels reported destroyed by the rebel Shenandoah, between Cape God Hope and Australia, was the barque Dolphin, Capt. Nichols, which left London October 10 for Akaba. She was probably in ballast.

The Dolphin was 698 tons, built at Bangor, Maine, in 1861, and was owned in the city.

The President on Saturday had a distant view of the rebel forces before our lines at Petersburg. While going to witness a review with Gen. Grant, he stopped at a fort within eye-shot of the extreme front, and from its parapet took a survey of the field. At one point in his excursion, Mr. Lincoln was within six miles of Richmond.

The rebels are reported in large force about Alexandria, La., and engaged in strengthening Fort Drusse.

An enrollment has just been made in Chicago, and it appears there are 24,021 males there between eighteen and forty-five years of age without exemptions.

The notorious guerrilla Holge, who killed the guerrilla Defer, was captured by our scouts near Garrettsville, Kentucky, on Wednesday. He is severely wounded.

The Chicago "Post" says the great projected cavalry expedition (if any such expedition was ever projected) from the Tennessee river to Mobile, has been abandoned, and a powerful army is concentrating under Gen. Thomas within the State of Tennessee, to guard against any movement in that direction from Richmond.

The Rev. M. D. Conway, the pioneer abolitionist of Massachusetts, and editor of the Commonwealth, is now out in favor of the recognition of the C. Confederacy. He says that as slavery is now out of the way, there is no pretext for continuing the war on the South.—N. Y. Com Adv.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1865, by J. S. Tammam, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

The Evacuation of Richmond.

DANVILLE, April 4.—The evacuation of Richmond commenced Sunday afternoon, President Davis, and Cabinet arrived here Monday, very few persons were able to leave the city except Government officials in consequence of the suddenness of the movement. The enemy broke through Lee's lines Saturday night near Petersburg after several days, hard fighting and made it necessary for him to withdraw so as to uncover the capital.

The position of the army now unknown. No telegraph beyond the Junction. The Richmond Arsenal and the Banks in the city, and the specie belonging to the Government were removed. Passengers by the last train report a great mob in the city, burning mills, warehouses and plundering stores. This was done by foreigners and the low classes. The rolling stock of the Richmond and Danville Railroad were all saved. The enemy had not occupied the city at last accounts.

The President will probably remain here for the present, all the Richmond newspapers left in the city. Gov. Smith went towards Lynchburg. Archives of the State Government left behind.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 1st, gives the following item of news from the front:

OPERATIONS ON YESTERDAY. Passengers from Petersburg yesterday evening report that heavy fighting had occurred on the right of our line, resulting in the recovery of some three miles of front lost by us during the past week. The brigades of Wise, Lewis and McGowan were principally engaged, having repulsed several charges of the enemy and dashed upon them from their works driving them more than a mile. The enemy's loss is reported to have been very heavy.—Sheridan is said to have evaded Gen. Fitz Lee and succeeded in reaching the South-side Railroad, by way of Bedford, but the report needs confirmation.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE N. C. PRESBYTERIAN.—During the late occupation of Fayetteville by the Federal army, our type and presses were destroyed. We have been obliged to succumb for a while to this misfortune, but we hope to resume the publication of the Presbyterian as soon as the regularity of mail communication shall be restored. We shall be obliged to appeal to the generosity of our friends throughout those portions of the State which are happily yet unwasted by the vandalism of our public enemy, and we earnestly request that they will do for us whatever lies in their power to enable us to purchase the necessary material.

As soon as it becomes possible, a subscriber intends to visit the large centres of Presbyterianism and register the claims of this enterprise personally, but in the meantime he would be glad to hear from the friends and devoted friends of the cause, in order that he may receive the necessary encouragement to undertake the somewhat arduous task. We have incurred obligations to our subscribers which good faith requires us to discharge, and this can only be done by the resumption of publication.

We see no difficulties in the way that may not be overcome by energy and perseverance. These we hope will be brought to bear, and that we may soon take our place again as a welcome visitor in the Presbyterian households of our beloved State.

B. FULLER, Editor N. C. Presbyterian.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1865.

The Yankee Court is fast introducing the form—It has already adopted the substance of royalty. Upon the occasion of a late procession in Washington—we believe it was the inauguration day—the President's carriage moved first, and that of the heir apparent—Prince Robert, usually called "B. B. O'Luck" by the New York Herald—moved next in order, taking precedence of the foreign ambassadors, etc. This, we suppose, is all right and in due order. Bob, no doubt, became his place in the Royal Menagerie quite as well as the Paternal Ape. A lover's pair, from all we can hear, it would have been difficult to find. The Yankee prints make various comments upon this proceeding, all in decided disapprobation. We do not see that they have any reason to complain. If they choose to ape or a king, they have no right to revolt at consequences; and, after all, we do not see that they have not made the best chimp for themselves.—Richmond Dispatch.

FROM MISSISSIPPI. The Big Black was higher on the 5th of March than it has been since 1850.

Two transports came up within nine miles of Canton, a few days previous to the 5th, to remove the cotton which had been placed on the banks for government purposes. Our troops were commanded to let them alone.

Gen. Ross is picking up scores of deserters and stragglers in the Big Black region. He makes clean work of the skulkers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE.

Thursday, April 6th, we will sell 4 doz. bottles, large size, Pale Ale, 1 doz. qt. bottles best Ind. 50 lbs. Durham Mustard, 1 barrel best brown Sugar, 200 lbs. Crushed Sugar, 1000 fine Segars, 1 gal. Kuersteine Oil and a few bottles superior French Brandy, together with other articles. ORRICK & LITTON, Auctioneers.

apl 5-dit

HEADQ'S R. S. WHITFORD'S BRIGADE.

(N. C.) TROOPS, March 31st, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

All men absent from the 67th and 68th N. C. Regiments and let N. C. Battalion, find out where their commands are by applying to Col. S. D. Post, commanding Post at Tarboro.

By command of Col. J. E. Warron: JOHN GUION, A. A. General.

apl 5-dit

HEADQ'S RESERVE N. C.

RALIGH, April 4, 1865.

CIRCULAR. The authority heretofore delegated in General Orders from these Headquarters, to Surgeons in charge of Hospitals, to grant furloughs of twenty-one (21) days to members of the Reserve force, is hereby revoked. Hereafter Reserve will be furloughed from hospital in the same manner as other soldiers similarly situated.

By order of Lt. Gen. HOLMES: GRAHAM DAVES, Aid-de-Camp.

Conservative, Western Democrat, Salisbury Watchman, Greensboro Citizen, copy 3 times.

DIED.

In this city, on the 1st instant, of scarlet fever, SARAH CATHERINE, daughter of Wesley Whisker, Jr., aged 3 years.

God loves the bright and shining ones! He calls the dearest flowers! The parent hearts, the noblest souls, To grace the immortal bowers! And all we have to do is to weep in this dark world of gloom, By Hope, which tells us we should know, That we shall meet in Heaven.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life near Raleigh, N. C., on the 17th of March, 1865, ORRICK M. STURGES, Esq., son of Mr. Henry Styrton, a Prince Ancestry, Va., aged 25 years.

When the darkening clouds of war began to obscure the radiant beauty of our Southern skies, the subject of this notice was a student at Randolph Macon College, Va., but feeling that duty called upon him to stand in the ranks of his country, which so many of her gallant sons had already raised on high; he left the calm shades of his loved "Alma Mater," and hastened to cast his lot with those brave, intrepid spirits who were sworn before God's burning altars, "To break a country's chains or die."

Nolly was this vow fulfilled—he was ever, and where the battle raged fiercest; and his sterling valor shone forth, where the iron-clad of oppression rose in a daring attempt to crush all that was truly beautiful in our national creed and character. Uncatched he passed through many battles, until August 30th, 1862, he held a "second gathering of our troops upon the battle-plain of Manassas"—blood-stained earth, which he had so briefly before he witnessed the grand inauguration of the struggle of our young republic for nationality and independence—when a glorious triumph was awarded to our national arms and valor—when the exultant shout of a victorious army rang through the land, until the very birds caught it up, and sent it reverberating along the flower-strewn vale and over the forest, crowned hills of our sunny South. Here it was that Nolly, as he loved to be called, saw the brave army again met, inspired by such memories, as never each arm to strike untriflingly for the land they loved so well. Fierce and high-souled the awful revel of death. Many were the brave, the stormy waves of carnage which rolled down, dashing the green sward with the crimson tinge of death. Among the desperately wounded was the gallant young soldier. He sank beneath the awaying mass, it was at first feared that he was eradicated slowly, but surely the fatal germ developed itself. Already the decree had gone forth, and bright angel spirits whispered, "Blessed come away!" So he seemed to glow, and so brightly upon his fading cheek, that our hearts of his danger would be lulled to rest—but first that our always come as the golden waves of sunset pooled in the western skies, as if he had caught the burning rays—too early the life which glowed so brilliantly there, was leaving the heart—the rose blanches and blooms most sweetly when while the cancer-worm is gnawing its way to the citadel of life—truth.

"That same flower which blooms to-day, To-morrow may be dying."

On the 31st of October, 1864, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Burroughs, of Princess Anne Co., Va., by the Rev. John G. Whitford of Raleigh, N. C. How could the panorama of that scene which now glides before us, with its attendant lights and shadows. That fair young bride in her soft, floating robes of white and gleaming tresses, the bride and blossoms—the pale, yet hopeful face of the bride, while the voices of both so gently yet firmly upon our listening ears, as they pledged their marriage vows—"So long as we both shall live" how sadly impressed upon the memory the tones of the clergyman. An almost imperceptible silence had fallen upon the audience—the bright lights seemed to grow dimmer, and shadows seemed floating through the air, as if the angels of coming sorrow and desolation? "So long as we both shall live!" Always a solemn vow, yet, in this instance so peculiarly holy and touching; nearly tears glistened in the eyes of the bride, as she looked upon her bridegroom, looking beyond the happiness of the present, to that shadowy future, when these protecting arms should no longer protect her—when those tones which now thrilled upon her ears like music, should be forever hushed, and that scene seem but the mockery of a fleeting dream? A few brief months of wedded happiness was allotted to this fair young couple, and then death came, and his own. For six weeks he lingered upon a couch of suffering; while the weary days and nights, were cheered by the unwavering attendance of this sweet young girl, who gave him the most devoted devotion, of every faculty of mind and body, to his comfort to stay decay's effacing touch. During his illness he manifested every patience and resignation—seeking to cheer his sorrowing bride by pointing her away from earthly trials and sorrows, to that fair heavenly realm where sin and sorrow may not find an abode. A warm tribute of admiration to Gov. Charles Manly, for the kind attention which he bestowed upon this young couple, who were strangers, far away from home and loved ones, and assure him of the never-failing gratitude and respect of their friends, who sincerely pray that his whole life may be shadowed by bright angel wings of love and protection; and that he may at last secure that rich need of heaven which their feeble hands can not render up.

Calm and peaceful were the closing hours of this young soldier's life. A loving Saviour's presence cheered his voyage across that dark unknown sea, whose waves are then death calmly, and heavenly symphonies floated down upon his listening ear through the half open doors of Paradise, and angelic hosts hailed his spirit glad welcome as it cast aside its earthly clay, and soared away to the celestial fields of undimmed light and verdure, when the loving and best shall be forever united in indissoluble bonds of love and joy.

Seldom, indeed, has death impressed his spirit upon one so fitted to adorn society, or one so well calculated to inspire the deepest and warmest affection. The passing away of this noble young man has created a void which will never remain unfilled. A string in the music of home has ceased to vibrate, and what touch shall again awaken love's melody? Brightly, sweetly shall his memory linger in the hearts of his friends, who in his departure in his unbroken manhood from our blooming world; but oh! we feel that he was glorified by the death he died! Gladly would we give for that noble young man, who gave us so much, the pale, cold coils of death's terrible rearing, a bright garland of unfading laurel—and bear to his final resting place in that distant Necropolis, an Amaranthine wreath of remembrance and love, which will ever remind the immortals of celestial hope and faith.

Sleep on, young and gallant soldier! We loved thee well, and shall long mourn thy death; but we feel that thy free glad spirit sleeps not.